

## The Washington Times

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## THE PLACE FOR THE FLEET

It is said that the naval authorities have not yet decided whether they will permit the fleet to pass through the Panama canal to the Pacific, as was planned some time ago.

A safe guess is that, though the definite decision may not have been recorded as yet, the fleet will not be allowed to go to the Pacific now. There are two excellent reasons for this.

One is that the fleet's business is in the Atlantic at this juncture. No need going into details on this point.

The other is that the present condition of the canal does not invite experiments with it, involving the possibility that it might get into the Pacific and then, because of another slide at Culebra, be unable to come back by the same route. It would be the height of folly to risk such a disaster, and the record of the Culebra slides in recent months makes it reasonable to assume that there is a very real danger of such a thing happening.

## THE ARMY OF MERCY

The American Red Cross recently appealed for more funds to carry on its work in Europe. We have had a terrible example of the way one beligerent is conducting campaigns, and every American can assist in lessening the ghastly achievements of such monstrosity by making a contribution, be it penny or many dollars, to the Red Cross.

You may not be ordered to shoulder rifle and hunt down the beast in his lair, but you can help recover his human prey; you can assist in mending those shattered men, women, and children still living who have been crushed in his maws.

The American Red Cross, of course, has representatives in Germany as well as in Russia, Serbia, Belgium—those parts of it held by King Albert's immortals—France, and England. Help the American army of mercy. The need is desperate to a degree that we did not know until brought home to us by the brutal murder of Americans. If we are denied another way of serving humanity, the Red Cross is still available, and through it we have the means to do much good.

## OVER-THE-SHOULDER FAITH

President Wilson did well in his Philadelphia speech to give an eloquent warning to those who come to this country, are adopted here and then fix their gaze over their shoulders on the national allegiance they left behind them as the object for their still to serve beyond other things. His own words aptly fit a noisy part of our population, naturalized and even native born of naturalized parents, who would sacrifice the ideals and betray the interests of the United States to the military advantage of foreign peoples and to the ambitious purposes of their hereditary rulers.

I would not certainly be one who would suggest that a man cease to love the place of his birth. It is one thing to love the place where one was born and another thing to dedicate oneself to the place where one goes.

You can't be an American if you think of yourself in groups. America does not consist of groups. A man who considers himself as belonging to a national group is not yet an American.

A man can be an American, or a man can be a German, but he cannot be both. In a time like this, when the rights of his adopted country are violated wantonly, its sons and daughters are murdered brutally, and its honor is assailed defiantly by the Berlin military machine, a German-American cannot adhere to his old allegiance without treason to his new.

Let it be said right here that there are hundreds of thousands of German-Americans who are standing and will stand steadfastly to the position of the American people. With the exception of a very few papers owned by Ridder-Americans and one shocking example of an American organ which has to have even its foreign policy shaped to meet the ends of its stock market control, there is absolute unanimity of opinion in the press of this country as to the crisis and clear recognition of the gravity, without a sign of shrinking from whatever consequences may follow the indignation and horror felt in the United States at the sinking of the Lusitania with her human freight.

True American citizens of foreign blood are with that American press. If it is impossible for the Ridder-American to be loyal to the faith he has sworn here to democratic government and free institutions, he ought, honestly and openly, to betake himself back to those former

colors and masters he was in honor bound to put away when he embraced his citizenship under the Stars and Stripes.

## THE TASK OF A NAVY

In the interest of fairness, it is not inappropriate to suggest some aspects of the naval warfare in European and other waters, by way of pointing out that there are two sides to the question whether the British navy has been properly handled.

Mr. Winston Churchill has been criticised because the British fleet has failed to make proper provision to protect merchant shipping. He replies in the commons that the resources of the naval power are not such that it is possible to provide convoys of destroyers for merchant craft. In saying this, he adds that it is not possible for him to say why this is true, because to do so would make public certain naval dispositions and give useful information to enemies.

In the circumstances, the answer must be regarded as conclusive. It would be a gross impropriety to make public the detailed facts concerning British arrangements for transporting troops across the English channel. Without much doubt, the admiralty is at this time co-operating closely with the army authorities in moving men to the Continent. It is of the supreme importance that these movements be made as secretly and as safely as possible. Britain would prefer that its full naval potentiality be utilized to prevent the sinking of transports, rather than that the whole scheme of naval dispositions should be disorganized in order to provide escorts for merchant vessels. This is part of the business of war.

From the beginning there has been only one reported loss of any body of British troops in the process of moving them to the Continent. Half a million and more, perhaps a million of men have been taken to France and Belgium. Another million may yet be taken there. To accomplish this movement in safety is the supreme duty of the co-operating military and naval powers at this time.

Those who point out that the British navy has accomplished no real purpose in the war, fail to contrast what it has achieved in this regard, with what the German navy has done. Who can doubt that, if they had dared or had been able, the Germans would have dumped a dozen army corps into Great Britain months ago? That would have been the very greatest accomplishment that Germany could have registered. Early in the war, such a performance would almost certainly have resulted in overrunning England. It would have neutralized her as a factor in the war. It would have rendered utterly impossible the effective utilization of any element of British power on the side of the allies. Money, men, naval support, economic backing, would all have been rendered impossible. France would have had to defend herself alone, and would not have succeeded. It is not beyond the mark to say that the war would have been over before now and Germany a victor, if the power of the British navy had not been able to accomplish what it has done.

But this is only the beginning. German shipping has been driven from the seas. German foreign commerce has been destroyed. German capacity to draw on the outside world has been wrecked. Confidence in the ultimate success of German arms has suffered everywhere because of the utter elimination of the German element in the affairs of the world outside the war zone.

Do these things count for nothing in the appraisal of the British naval performance? Is it of no importance that Germany proclaims to the world that England is starving it to death, while hundreds of vessels enter and leave the ports of the United Kingdom every day? England is still in business; it is maintaining its relations with the rest of the world; it is able to feed its people, to sail its ships, to bring needed supplies, both for civil and military use. Germany can do none of these things.

It is true that, because they have violated every rule of civilization, every provision of their treaties, every convention of international law, the Germans have been able to sink some unarmed merchantmen, to murder some fishermen, to rouse the whole world to bitter hatred by massacring the ship's company of the Lusitania. But has it substantially helped Germany? Think of the solidified sentiment of the United States today, of the attitude of Italy, on the brink of war with the central monarchies, and the answer will be obvious enough.

German submarines have been able to rove the seas and work destruction because there is no German commerce to be defended. It is as if a man with a million dollars safely invested should relinquish it in order to enjoy the satisfaction of burning an enemy's barn. He gains nothing by it, he makes all gains

his enemy, he loses everything he previously had.

The one great decisive accomplishment of military power in this war to date is that of the British-French sea power in driving Germany off the seas and forcing Germany to measures that have enlisted all civilization against her. She has, indeed, resorted to extremes that place her outside the pale of civilized warfare. She has tried to justify these things by pointing to the overwhelming naval authority of her enemies, and pleading that in the presence of such a tremendous mass of power she could do nothing less than become a savage!

The Germans are occupying most of Belgium. They are in the Baltic provinces of Russia. They have drawn their line of trenches across northern France, where it claims for them a large slice of the richest territory of the republic. Nowhere have they suffered a real and effective defeat save on the ocean. There they have been beaten back, annihilated, forced to confess that they are fighting the fight of savagery against starvation. It is indecent, ignorant, and grossly unfair, in the face of such a showing, to proclaim that German barbarism demonstrates the inefficiency of British naval power.

## SHOULD CONGRESS MEET?

It is said that there will be no extraordinary session of Congress, so far as can be judged by any present conditions. Nothing has happened that brings the Administration to feel that it needs Congress in Washington.

In the present state of international relations this seems a strange attitude. If the most unfortunate results should flow from the present conditions, this country might find itself in a position in which there would be urgent need for instant preparation. Only Congress can provide the necessities of war. Without its sanction, money cannot be spent for material or for men that may be absolutely necessary at any time.

No country on earth save China is so ill prepared for a war as the United States. It is bad enough that we should be in such a posture. There has been protest, and there has been urgent insistence on preparedness; but preparation is yet to be made. Great Britain, still not half ready with her army when the war is a year old, ought to be a warning of the danger of further delay in at least beginning to begin.

Italy was vastly more nearly ready for hostilities when the war opened than is the United States. But it was not ready. Did it sit back and assume that it need not get ready? Rather, it plunged into the tremendous task of making ready. It has not lost a day. The diplomats palavered, the foreign office dickered with the dual alliance and the triple entente powers; notes were written, and interviews were held, all of them in the hope and purpose of keeping Italy out of the war if that could be done consistently with maintenance of Italy's interests. But every day and every hour saw Italy getting ready for whatever the eventuality might demand of her. Now it is announced that she has more than two millions of soldiers ready in every detail, and that her navy is in first-class condition.

Is it not time for the United States to give thought to the lessons which England's unpreparedness and Italy's energetic preparation teach us? Italy, if she shall at length be forced into the war, is going to be a vastly potential factor. She will not only be able to protect herself, to go and get what she wants, but she will be able to make herself a determining figure in the war of a world. It will be a proud part, if she shall be compelled to play it; a part that she could not have played if the government at Rome had taken the attitude that the Government at Washington assumes.

The time is past for hesitation on the ground that an appearance of getting ready may force hostilities. A year hence an indignant and suffering nation may rise to condemn unsparingly the policy of shilly-shallying that brought disaster to it. Congress ought to be in Washington considering the big problems that cannot be handled without its co-operation. To send for it right now, would, in fact, be a great diplomatic stroke. It would convince the world that the United States meant business, and was capable of doing it.

## Taft Will Open World Court Congress Tonight

CLEVELAND, May 12.—An address tonight by former President William Howard Taft will open the World Court congress, comprising peace advocates from all parts of the country, who will discuss means to establish a "supreme court of the world" in hope of avoiding wars in the future. The congress will be in session three days. Among the delegates will be noted educators and the governors of several States.

Mr. Taft's address this evening will be on "The United States Supreme Court, the Prototype of the World Court," and the former President is expected to define a model world tribunal along the lines of the highest court in the States. John Hays Hammond is chairman. Besides Mr. Taft, the principal speakers will be Governor Willis of Ohio; Senator Lawrence V. Sherman of Illinois; John Mitchell, Prof. Jeremiah Jencks, Bishop Luther B. Wilson, Ralph H. Sylvester, and Alton B. Parker, and Bainbridge Colby.

## MAIL BAG

(From The Times' Readers.)

Communications to the Mail Bag must be written on one side of the paper only, must not exceed 200 words in length, and must be signed with name and address. The editor reserves the right to edit or to refuse any communication. The Mail Bag is an open forum, where the citizens of Washington can argue their questions.

## Thanks Americans For Aid To Belgium.

To the Editor of THE TIMES:—Being one of the Belgians who has been driven out by the Germans and received the hospitality of England, I would like to do something which I do not think has yet been done. That is, to thank the American nation for its great generosity and goodness to the Belgians and to the Belgians and the way it has shown its sympathy for a nation in trouble.

It was quite enough for Americans to know that we had no home, no money, in fact, nothing; that without waiting to examine the facts they at once subscribed generously on our behalf. We thank them from the bottom of our hearts, and will ever teach our children to look to the nation of free and generous people.

After the war there will be thousands of Belgians who will have no work and they do not wish to be supported by the means of the great friendly powers longer than they need be.

Would it not be possible to find employment for many Belgians in America or could not a company be formed in America or England to register those employers who require representatives in Belgium for American firms, and also American firms, who require employees in their American works?

I have written to many English firms to make arrangements for work after the war, but I am always told to wait until the war is over. That is not what I am interested in. I want to be made now, either in England or America, so that as soon as the war is over we shall be able to go back to our own land and support ourselves. I should be very glad to hear from any American manufacturers or business men who are interested in the employment of Belgians after the war, or any of those generous Belgians who require representatives in Belgium for American firms, or the reform of the Belgian nation.

WILLY LAMOT, Eng-land, April 24.

## MAY EVENTS LISTED FOR CAPITAL TODAY

Meetings and Entertainments to Be Held in Every Section of City by Various Societies.

Today, Convention, Washington, District of the Ep-worth League, Anacostia, M. E. Church, 2:30 p. m.  
Lecture, "Pacific Defense," Dr. Frank Bell, Arlington Vrooman, Home Club, 14 Jackson place northwest, 8:15 p. m.  
Lecture, "The American Federation of Arts," small hall room, New Willard, 10 a. m.  
Entertainment, large hall room, 8 p. m.  
Supper dance, ball room, 8:30 p. m.  
Meeting, Association of American Physicians, banquet hall, Raleigh, 9 a. m. Dinner, 1 p. m.  
Debate, society of the law school and the Philomathean society of Georgetown Law School, auditorium of school, 8 p. m.  
Annual convention, District members of Congressional Union for Woman Suffrage, Hauscher, 3 p. m. Banquet, 7:30 p. m.  
Address, "Seven Years Ago," before "Capin Union, W. C. T. U., 522 Sixth street northwest, 2 p. m.  
Meeting, National Avenue Citizens' Association, assembly hall, Army and Navy Preparatory School, 8 p. m.  
Annual meeting, National Safety First Association, lecture hall, Public Library, 8 p. m.  
Masque-Grand Lodge, St. John's Mite Association, Columbia, No. 1, Mount Pleasant, 8:15 p. m.  
No. 2, Brookland, No. 11, Eastern Star, Odd Fellows-Harmony, No. 7, Eastern Star, No. 1, Friendship, No. 1, Columbia, No. 1, Columbia, No. 1, encampment.  
Knights of Pythias, No. 2, 12:30 p. m.; No. 12, Union, No. 22, Columbia, No. 24, Washington Company, No. 1, Union, No. 1, Columbia, Temple, No. 5, Pythian Sisters.  
Woodmen of the World-Potomac Camp, No. 2, Maple Road, No. 1, Willow Grove, No. 3, Ladles' Circle, National Camp, No. 3, No. 1, National Union-Department Council, Interior Council.  
Rehearsal, singers of "Columbia Triumphant in Peace," lecture hall, Public Library, 8 p. m.  
Meeting, Washington League for Right Thinking, lecture hall, 519 Connecticut avenue northwest, 11 a. m.  
"The Tyranny of Tears," by the Collegiate Club, lecture hall, 1515 N. street northwest, 8:15 p. m.  
Ladies' night meeting, Unitarian Club of Washington, Potomac, 8 p. m.  
Address by Henry D. Hubbard.  
Mock trial, Men's Club, Church of the American Legion, 8 p. m.  
Meeting, teachers of the District, east study, Columbia Heights, 8 p. m.  
Concert, United States Marine Band, Potomac Drive, 8 p. m.  
Concert, United States Soldiers' Home Band, Bandstand at Home, 8 p. m.

Amusements.  
National—"The Red Widow," 8:15 p. m.  
Belmont—"The Fighting Force of Europe," motion pictures, 8:15 p. m.  
Belmont—"Seven Years Ago," 8:15 p. m.  
B. F. Keiths-Vaudeville, 2:15 and 8:15 p. m.  
Columbia-Vaudeville, 8:15 p. m.  
Castro-Vaudeville, 8:15 p. m.  
Columbia-Vaudeville, 8:15 p. m.  
Garden-Photo plays, 11 a. m. to 11 p. m.  
Grand-Photo plays, 11 a. m. to 11 p. m.  
Arcade-Vaudeville, 8:15 p. m.  
Gayety-Wrestling exhibition, 8:15 p. m.

Tomorrow.  
May festival, benefit of European war sufferers and Washington, Baby Hospital Camp, Friends School Club grounds, Columbia Heights, 10 a. m. to 5 p. m.  
Graduation exercises, Lucy Barker School, 204 Columbia Heights, 11 a. m.  
Columbia-Vaudeville, 8:15 p. m.  
Supper dance, red room, New Willard, 7 p. m.  
Meeting, Association of American Physicians, banquet hall, Raleigh, 9 a. m.  
Meeting, Daughters of Founders and Patriots, 8:15 p. m.  
Meeting, committee on convention of electors and electors, private dining room, 8:15 p. m.  
Masque-All Commanderies, Knights Templar, church of the Epiphany, 8 p. m.  
No. 2, Brookland, No. 11, Eastern Star, Odd Fellows-Columbia, No. 10, Salem, No. 22, Covenant, No. 12, Union, No. 12, Knights of Pythias, No. 2, Columbia, No. 1, Columbia, Temple, No. 5, Pythian Sisters.  
Royal Arcanum-Capitol Council, Kinnet, 8 p. m.  
Jefferson Council, No. 12.  
Hemlock-National Council, No. 641.  
Modern Woodmen of America-A. R. Talbot, Camp, No. 1191.  
Ladies' night, National Press Club roof garden, 8 p. m.  
Meeting, Chemical Society of Washington, lecture hall, 8 p. m.  
Benefit dance, nation of District of Columbia, Division U. D. C., Chain Bridge Pavilion, 8 p. m.

## Roosevelt Would Sever Relations With Kaiser

Former President Asserts That Declaration of War Is Unnecessary, But That Effective Action Should Be Taken Within Twenty-four Hours.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., May 12.—Colonel Roosevelt, quoting the President's declaration that "there is such a thing as a man being too proud to fight," has given out the following statement:

"I think that China is entitled to draw all the comfort she can from this statement, and it would be well for the United States to ponder seriously what the effect upon China has been of making her affairs during the past fifteen years on the theory thus enunciated.

Chide the United States Has.

"If the United States is satisfied with occupying some time in the future the present international position that China now occupies, then the United States can afford to act on this theory. But it cannot act upon this theory if it desires to retain or regain the position won for it by the men who fought under Washington and the men who in the days of Abraham Lincoln were the blue and the gray under General Lee.

"I very earnestly hope that we will act promptly. The proper time for decision was prior to sending the message that our Government would hold Germany to a strict accountability if it did the things which it has now done.

"The 150 babies drowned on the Lusitania, hundreds of women drowned with them, the women being held in American ships, the American ship Guilford torpedoed, offer an eloquent commentary of the actual working of the theory that force is not necessary to assert rights and that a policy of blood and iron can with efficacy be met by a policy of milk and water.

Justifies Sale of Arms.

"I see it stated in the press dispatches from Washington that Germany now offers to stop the practice of murdering on the high seas committed in violation of neutral rights she is pledged to exert, if we will not abandon further neutral rights which by her treaty she has solemnly pledged herself to see that we exercise without molestation.

"The proposal is to vision entitled to an answer. The manufacturing and shipment of arms and ammunition to any belligerent is immoral, immoral, according to the use to which the arms and ammunition be put.

"If they are used to prevent the redress of the wrongs which have been inflicted on Belgium, then it is immoral to ship them. If they are to be used for the redress of those wrongs and the restoration of Belgium to her rights, then it is immoral to ship them. If they are to be used for the redress of those wrongs and the restoration of Belgium to her rights, then it is immoral to ship them.

Would Cut Off Trade.

"Without twenty-four hours' delay this country could and should take effective action by declaring that in view of Germany's murderous offenses against the rights of neutrals all commerce with Germany shall be forthwith forbidden, and all commerce of every kind pending and engaged in, whether in England and the rest of the civilized world.

"This would not be a declaration of war. It would merely prevent munitions of war being sent to a power which by its conduct has shown willingness to use munitions for the slaughter of its defending women and children.

"I do not believe that the firm asser-

There is a prospect today that the judges in the Times' beauty contest will finish their difficult task in time to announce the winning girl's name on Sunday, and after this announcement the winner may proceed to make ready for the free journey to the Pacific Coast.

The judges are making progress in the elimination process and it is now likely that by Saturday the photographs which have not been eliminated will be less than a dozen.

Having narrowed the contest down to this number, the decision of the judges may be expected within a reasonably short time and the winner probably will be known on Sunday or a day or two thereafter.

As the "beauty special," with the winners from the District and the various States of the Union, does not leave Chicago until June 6 there will be afforded ample time to prepare for the journey.

A visit to the San Diego and San Francisco Expositions during the month of June will be a wonderful experience, to say nothing of the journey to and from the Pacific slope and the side trip to Universal City, where motion pictures will be seen in the making.

The Universal Expositions Company, which is interested with forty odd newspapers in the beauty contest over the entire country, promises that the visit to Universal City will be the unique experience of the entire journey.

## Seeking to Preserve Paul Jones Mansion

The Navy Department today announced progress being made by the Paul Jones Association in this city. The association has for its object the rescue from decay of the old colonial mansion near Halifax, N. C., where Paul Jones spent several years of his life.

Honorary presidents of the association are Mrs. George Dewey, Mrs. Mabel T. Scott, Mrs. Donald McLean and Mrs. Josephus Daniels. Among the honorary vice presidents is Miss Ursula Daniels, of Halifax, N. C., who for years past has been preserving the valuable old furniture of the Jones' mansion, and has kept alive the movement to preserve the place.

## Samuel Patterson Sworn In as Treasury Auditor

Samuel Patterson, of Nebraska, was sworn in as Auditor for the Treasury Department in the office of Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. McAdoo, at 2 today. The oath was administered by Appointment Clerk Fitzpatrick in the presence of Acting Secretary, Newton, other assistant secretaries, bureau chiefs, and department officials.

tion of our rights is a declaration of war, but we will do well to remember that there is nothing worse than war.

"Let us as a nation understand that peace is of worth only when it is the handmaiden of international righteousness and of national self-respect."

## Taft Advises Calmness In Present Crisis and Support for President

PHILADELPHIA, May 12.—Ex-President Taft, in a speech in the United League Club advised deliberation and caution in the crisis with Germany and above all other things, the support of President Wilson. He also foresaw the point where the patience and suffering of the people of the United States might be strained to a point no longer to be endured, and then, he said, the result would be war.

"I agree that the inhumanity of the circumstances in the case now presses on us, but in the heat of even just indignation is not the best time to act, when action involves such momentous consequences and means untold loss of life and treasure. There are things worse than war, but delay due to calm deliberation cannot change the situation or minimize the effect of what we finally conclude to do.

Germany's Inhuman Policy.

"We are at a critical stage in our foreign relation growing out of the great European war," he said.

"Germany has not only announced, but enforced, contrary to the laws of war, a policy in her naval warfare by submarine and torpedo, against the unarmed, commercial ships of her enemy that is inhuman, not only to the defenseless subjects of her enemy, but to the peaceful citizens of the United States traveling on board ships and entitled to warning and rescue before such ships are sunk.

The Ones Who Pay.

"But we must bear in mind that if we have a war, it is the people, the men and women, fathers and mothers, brothers and sisters, who must pay with lives and money the cost of it, and, therefore, they should not be hurried into the needed sacrifice until it is clear that there is no other way that they are doing when they wish it.

"For this reason every President, with a respect for his oath and the rule of the people, will in moments of popular excitement and just indignation pointing to war, act as a brake, will caution against the horrors of war consistent with dignity and patriotism, knowing that if no other alternative is available, the people, after time for deliberation, has disclosed the real popular opinion, will act.

"A demand for war that cannot survive the passion of the first days of public indignation and will not endure test of time, is not a demand that the people is not one that should be yielded to."

## MAY KNOW BEAUTY WINNER ON SUNDAY

Judges in Times' Contest Have Narrowed the Photographs Down to a Dozen.

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## Death of E. J. Barrett Is Basis of \$10,000 Suit

The death of Edward J. Barrett, who is alleged to have been fatally scalded in the boiler room of the Christian Heurich Brewing Company's plant, last June, was today made the basis of a suit for \$10,000 filed in the District Supreme Court by M. A. Barrett, administrator.

Attorneys Lambert & Yeaman, representing the complainant, charge that the fatal injuries received by young Barrett were the result of an explosion of defective boiler tubes.

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## "Put on Boxing Gloves And Settle It," Says Judge

NEW YORK, May 12.—True love has long been celebrated for the roughness of its course, but Magistrate Joseph Fitch is the first to suggest boxing gloves as a means of smoothing out the course of the high spots. When Joseph Cox, eighteen, was before him charged by Morris Bergmann, seventeen, with assault on a woman, Magistrate Fitch declared that Cox resorted to the former's popularity with several girls in the high school to such an extent that he engaged in which Cox proved the victor.

"Go home, put on a pair of boxing gloves, and fight it out, then shake hands," such was Magistrate Fitch's advice when he discharged the case.

## Attractions Coming To Washington

The fourth week of the Aborn season of musical comedy and comic opera, at the National Theater, will bring another Cohan and Harris Broadway success, George M. Cohan's play with music, "The Man Who Owns Broadway," in which Robinson Newbold will again fill a role originated by Raymond Hitchcock.

"The Man Who Owns Broadway" had a long run at the New York Theater several years ago, and later attracted large audiences all over the United States. Its story is of the typical Cohan style.

The character which gives the play its title is an actor who has built up such a New York following for himself that he has become known as "The man who owns Broadway." The play concerns his love affair with the daughter of a millionaire and the strong opposition and intrigue of a pair of conspirators whom he finally outwits.

Another of the successful ventures of Emma Trentini in the light, operatic field, "The Firefly," due to be produced by the Columbia Musical Comedy Company next week.

This is one of the light, melodious compositions that is also regarded as especially adaptable to the capacity of Elinor Henry, of the Columbia company. The music was composed by Rudolph Friml, who is responsible for the success of several of the present season's biggest New York successes, and "High Jinks," which was seen here this season.

The book and lyrics were written by Otto Hauerbach, the librettist who prepared "Mme. Sherry," and is responsible for several other successes. The opportunity is given the Columbia company to present "The Firefly" under exceptionally favorable conditions. Several surprise numbers are being prepared by General Director Frank Rainer and Musical Director Mandeville.

The story of Cecilia Farraday and her mythical flame, as told in "Green Stockings," by A. E. W. Mason, will be presented by the Poll Players next week.

"Green Stockings" is regarded as one of the most delightful and clearest of inter-day comedies. It was first produced by the Marjaret Angell and still occupies a prominent place in her repertoire.

The heroines, Cecilia, tired of the patronizing attitude of her father and sisters, and determines to win their respect. After a visit away from home she assumes the name of "Peggy" and enters in the army en route to Somalia. It is her father, she states.

The father and sisters insist on her writing letters. Cecilia, tired of the rule of the father, and calls to find that his "fiancee" has "killed him in order to be free to go to America with an aunt, Maud Gilbert will be seen as Cecilia.

Nora Bayes will be the center of a stellar bill at the B. F. Keith Theater next week. Miss Bayes returns by popular request, as the half week she was here during the Calve engagement in February was not considered her regular annual visitation to which Keith patrons are eager.

From the New York Hippodrome will come the aquatic spectacle, "The Six Water Lilies," which had a long run in the big metropolitan amphitheater.

Other features will be Walter Le Roy, Emily Lytton, and "The Kings of the Forest," by Julie McCree; Dave Kramer and George Morton, as "The Two Funny Black Dots," Moehani's leaping Grayhounds, Johnnie Pooler and Vette Rugei, Leo Beers and the Okura Japs.